

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 34. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8th Cincinnati, February 19—

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9th February 25, 1816.

Information Wanted

Of a certain CHARLES SHAW, who left Shenandoah county, Virginia, about 5 years since, and is supposed to be living in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Charles Shaw, his nephew, and son of James Shaw, deceased, is now near Gallipolis, Ohio, and wishes to hear from him, if alive. Any person who will give information of said Charles Shaw, by letter or otherwise to Joseph Huff, will confer an obligation on a distressed orphan.

Printers throughout the state of Kentucky, will please give the above a few insertions.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes, and a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliver said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

33 August 12

LOST,

A Black Leather Pocket Book, with four pockets in it—containing 50 dollars, in Kentucky notes, and 10 in other notes, the names of the banks not recollectable.

The above pocket book was lost on Monday, the 9th July, being court day. The person who has found it, by leaving it at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, will be liberally rewarded.

EDWARD DELANY.

August 3d, 1816. 32-3*

Two Umbrellas Lost.

Both have a blue silk canopy top—with the letters R B on the button of the handle of one, and F B on the other. A favour will be conferred by delivering them at this office.

August 10 33—

TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.—Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 8. 33

A Baker Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the business of Baking, who is willing to undertake to conduct a bake-house on a large scale, will meet with liberal encouragement in this place. Enquire of the Printer.

31— Lexington, July 29, 1816.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-1f

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.—The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one testimony I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies' saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2^d At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3^d At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New-Hampshire.

5th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

6th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whisky or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration asforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops, for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed asforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificates of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

W. M. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 10—32-10

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1815.

Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz :

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or if received, must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

The printers in the United States or territories thereof, who are employed to print the laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

20-8

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816 having provided that where any Military Land Warrants shall be lost or destroyed, upon the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his Discharge and Certificate of faithful services, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldier as may entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary of the Department of War has directed, that in case of Military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath, in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged and the time of his discharge; and also the state, county and township in which he resides. The oaths must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown to be out of his power to produce it.

6th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico

7th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Illinois and Missouri.

8th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana.

9th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Michigan.

10th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio.

11th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of West Virginia.

12th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kentucky.

13th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Tennessee.

14th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia.

17th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Florida.

18th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Texas.

19th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Mexico.

20th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Colorado.

21st At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Montana.

22nd At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Wyoming.

23rd At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Nebraska.

24th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Kansas.

25th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Oklahoma.

26th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Mexico.

27th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Arizona.

28th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of California.

29th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Oregon.

30th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Washington.

31st At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Alaska.

32nd At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Hawaii.

33rd At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Puerto Rico.

34th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virgin Islands.

35th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Guam.

36th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of American Samoa.

37th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

CONFESION

OR

Lieutenant Richard Smith,

Who is now in the Philadelphia prison under sentence of death, for the murder of captain JOHN CARSON.

I, RICHARD SMITH, being about to take my departure to the eternal world, leave this brief narrative of the most important events of my life, that others who "know thy right and yet the wrong pursue" may profit by thy misfortunes, and weep at the untimely exit of a wretched fellow being, who, through guilt and crime the most hideous, most awful and most tremendous, has brought down upon his devoted head the vengeance of a just and an avenging Heaven; and who, instead of enjoying the happiness and felicity which are anticipated in this life, is about to depart to the world of spirits, and "make his peace with those who were before the flood!" He rests his only hope on the forbearance and all-atoning mercy of the Saviour of sinners.

I was born in Ireland, in the town of Sligo, of respectable and worthy parents, who once rolled in the wealth, and "basked in the sunny beam" of luxury and grandeur. My father, Samuel Smith, was a merchant of good standing, whose affairs were supposed by his friends to be prosperous, until the fluctuations, and uncertainties of trade, reduced him to the alternative of insolvency, when his property was conveyed to the benefit of his creditors.

Shortly after his failure, my father died, at which time I was in my infancy, and I was left with "no father's guardian hand to maintain me in the paths of virtue."—About one year afterwards my mother again married, and I left the land of my nativity, and was conveyed to this country. Alas!

"No mother's care, shielded my infant innocence with prayer."

At the age of three years I was sent forth into the world, destitute of that affectionate care, and that concern for my future conduct in life, which are enjoined by the dictates of paternal affection, and the precepts of parental love. I was emphatically "launched into life, without an oar," and my untimely fate speaks in a voice of thunder to the ears of unheeding and inattentive parents. I am but a youth, alas! to be cut down before the blossoms of manhood have hardly expanded. I have had my expectations of earthly felicity; but the beams of hope cannot now irradiate the gloomy confines of my solitary cell!! But a few days and my thread of life is spun! and a disgraceful and ignominious death is the reward of wickedness the most awful!

But to return to my narrative. Shortly after I arrived in Philadelphia, I was placed at school in Germantown, where I remained about four years, under the protection of a relative, and made proficiency in those studies which are first pursued by youth. Nothing remarkable was then evinced which could afford a suspicion that I was to be doomed to the most execrable of deaths; that, raised between Heaven and earth, my soul was to take its flight to unknown regions; or that an uncommon share of infamy awaited my foot steps. At the age of seven years I left Germantown, and was placed under the protection of my uncle, the hon. Daniel Clarke, of N. Orleans. The great wealth and honorable distinction of my uncle served to raise me from the more ordinary paths of life, and as I advanced in years, I believed myself at liberty to tread beneath my feet, the more humble worms of the dust. For several years, kindness and plenty showered their blessings upon me and I roamed, merrily, in all the plenitude and extravagance of vice the most odious and detestable.

My uncle, who had made me his son by adoption, endeavored to restrain me in my licentious course, and effect my return to virtuous habits. Wild and overbearing in disposition and ungovernable in temper, I felt that my will was my only guide, and spurned with disdain the wholesome lessons which an affectionate benefactor endeavored—alas! how vainly!—to impress upon the stubborn heart of an unheeding libertine! I gave loose to the reins of every dissipation; and embraced with the utmost adoration, every shadow of human bliss, and grasped at pleasure which had no reality except in name. Thus passed the days of my youth, which, had they been devoted to innocent pursuits, might have laid the foundation of a good old age; and instead of my sun "setting in the morning of my days," I might have lived to be a comfort to my relatives!

But all the promised blandishments of fortune—the golden assurances of every thing requisite to my happiness in life, if I would desert the society of wickedness—had no effect on my previous determination. Sailing in the stream of a pleasing delusion, vice at last succeeded to crime, and I was banished from the abode of my only benefactor and friend, and was compelled to seek, without satisfaction, that support from fortune, which the hand of affection had so liberally bestowed. The vice of my protector still followed me, with offers of forgiveness on promised amendment, which were gladly embraced, and I again returned to receive the welcome and embraces of my uncle.

Notwithstanding my promises of reformation, the sun arose to view new deeds of misconduct, and returned to the bed of Tithonus with tidings of new disgrace.—Ungrateful, I did not adhere to my pledge of future good conduct; with no other ideas than such as brought to my view the pleasures of dissipation, which to me had become as *second nature*, I forgot what I owed to the kindness and clemency of my benefactor and friend. I will not relate the particular circumstances and scenes of my life with which I have been intimate; suffice it to say, a particular detail would chill the soul and exhaust the patience of the reader.

At the age of eighteen, I left the abode of my uncle, and repaired to the city of Washington, where I was honored with an introduction to the secretary of war, through the kind agency of the hon. Jas. Brown, senator in congress from Louisiana. I applied for the commission of a subaltern, and on the 3d of May 1813, received the appointment of Lieutenant in the 23d regiment of infantry, at that time commanded by colonel Brown, but which was afterwards consolidated with the 6th regiment under the command of colonel Miller. Shortly after entering the army, I had the satisfaction to be appointed adjutant of the regiment to which I belonged. An unfortunate occurrence, however, tended to render my situation for a time peculiarly unpleasant. Lieutenant Burr, of the same regiment, was also appointed adjutant, it is supposed through mistake; an altercation consequently ensued between us, which was followed by a duel, fought at Sacket's Harbor in June, 1814, when we were both wounded. The consequence, however, was, that lieutenant Burr resigned his commission.

From the period of my commencement in the service of my country, until the time when the army was disbanded, I was incessantly engaged. At the capture of Fort George I had

the gratification of being presented with the thanks of my commanding officer, as well as the thanks of general Gaines and others for the services which I had rendered on various occasions. While in the army my benefactor and relative, departed this life, and a fortune which I had calculated on enjoying, was bequeathed to another; which afforded me an exemplification of the futility of our hopes, and the vanity of earthly expectations.

After the army was disbanded, I came to Philadelphia, where, alas! I met with her who is the cause of my present misery. I will not attempt to describe the arts and intrigues which were practised to induce me to take this evil woman to my bosom; a woman who versed in all the wiles and machinations of that diabolical spirit which possessed the heart of the first of her race, and caused the fall of mankind. O ye youth! who are wont to be dazzled with the blandishments of female beauty, look at the condition of him who but a short time since was happy, and comparatively innocent! The ways of virtue, once swerved from, are hard to be regained; and vice succeeded to crime till the whole heart was wrapped in guilt. Had I known the peculiar situation in which Ann Carson was placed, at the time in which I was seduced, by her into the hands of matrimony her endeavors would have proved fruitless. But with the most poignant adversity for a companion, I was led to embrace every object, and believe every assertion, which had a tendency to alleviate my condition, and point to a moment even of happiness the most ideal! I sighed and cast a

"Longing, lingering look behind."

upon that happy period of life when plenty attended my footsteps, and when I might have laid the foundation of a useful and virtuous life.

While in this dilemma of mind, the subtle wiles of a designing and inconstant woman, who forgot the ties which connected her to her husband, and banished far away all those incitements which should bind her to her kindred presented themselves before me, clothed in the garb of plausibility and seeming virtue. I suffered myself to be deceived by her incantations and for a while thought that I was in the possession of happiness. I have now found, from bitter experience, that the extremes of happiness and misery border on each other; and that it is but a step from the height of felicity to that of earthly pain. But the public no doubt have been made fully acquainted with my enormous guilt; and did they know all the circumstances which led to the murder of Capt. Carson, they would drop a tear at the credulity and folly of man, and call to their bosoms a little of that charity for the weakness of human nature, which they have hitherto denied me.

May others, after witnessing my untimely fate, guard against the seductions of the world, and avoid the path which I have unceasingly pursued. I commenced my career in vice, and have approached step by step, unto my present infamy. Beware ye young men, giddy and thoughtless of the wiles of the "strange woman," for her ways are as "the gates of Hell going down to the Chambers of death."

But a few days longer and I shall cease to exist. In obedience to the laws of my country, as well as the divine precept that "whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," I shall shortly resign my life to Him who gave it! never more to embrace my hands in the blood of a fellow mortal!—Oh! how solemn is the thought, that I must soon be launched into eternity—and then in such a manner! Disgrace and infamy will attend my name hereafter! O! may my unhappy fate speak to the bosoms of youth, that they may avoid those temptations which have beset me and the commission of vices which inevitably lead to the blackest crimes. And O! may He, who has imparted pardon to murderers, look on me with an eye of mercy, through the merits of his Son!!!

From the *American Journal of March, 1816.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

We translate the following from the *Journal du Commerce* of May 17. N. Y. Col.

A new case is related which tends to prove that washing with soap has the efficacy of the preventing the dreadful effects of canine madness. In 1786, a hound bit three dogs; at the moment when a person endeavored to rescue a bitch from the furious tooth of the rabid animal, she was bitten, and the person was scratched in the hand, the skin was even torn. This gentleman threw the bitch into a reservoir of water, and washed her with plenty of soap, in such a manner that her whole body was covered with froth; and he performed the like operation on himself. At the end of some days, the other two dogs bitten who had not been washed, went mad and were killed. The bitch experienced no harm and died of old age; her master is still in excellent health. This event happened in the parish of Vieille, canton of St. Sever, department of Landes.

From the *American Journal of March, 1816.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

[Cured by vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London.] "If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Uida, the capital of Fruli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another portion. A physician of Padua called Count Sonissa, got intelligence of it at Udina, and tried some remedy on a patient that was bro't to the Padua Hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing, and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my Decid paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

of Dr. Carter's dwelling house, and Messrs. Raymonds' hat manufacture, and nearly opposite the office of the Virginia Herald. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the defective means of giving the alarm, the flames had communicated to several buildings before a sufficient number of citizens could be assembled to check their progress. And when they were assembled, so destitute were they of the necessary implements for pulling down houses, &c. that the utmost efforts of ill-directed zeal were ineffectual. The flames progressed slowly and steadily to the buildings fronting on the street, and threatened the destruction of the fairest portion of the town. Fortunately it had rained all night, and a heavy shower fell at that period, which, with the calmness of the wind, and the most devoted and persevering efforts of the citizens, prevented the houses on the opposite side of the street from catching.—The whole row of wooden buildings between George street on the north, and Mr. Shultice's fire proof house, on the south, consisting of nine front tenements, with all their back buildings, were consumed.

Owing to the wetness of the night, the communication from house to house so slowly that most of the furniture and goods were saved. We are happy in being able to state, that the aggregate loss is inconsiderable. Most of the houses were insured.

How the fire originated has not been ascertained. No suspicion, as far as we can learn, exists of its having been the work of an incendiary; and yet it is difficult to trace it to an accidental source.

The persons who were deprived of their homes on this occasion, were—Mr. Edward Shaw, dry goods and grocery; Mr. Walter Gregory (Taylor) shop and dwelling house; Messrs. H. and E. R. Raymond & Co. hat manufacturer; Dr. Charles L. Carter, shop and dwelling house; Mr. Peter Spilman, merchant taylor, shop and dwelling house; D. Carmichael and Brown, shops; Mr. Harris Walker, taylor, shop and dwelling house; and Mr. James Heath, dwelling.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

Hydrophobia.—A negro fellow belonging to the estate of Mrs. Menude, who was bitten by a mad dog on the 1st of April last, on Prieoleau's wharf, died of hydrophobia on the night of Tuesday, the 9th inst. Immediately after he was bitten, the wound was burned with caustic, and he was put under a course of mercury for forty days, which availed nothing. He appeared to enjoy very good health, until the day before his death, being 97 days after he was bitten.

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

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[Cured by vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London.] "If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Uida, the capital of Fruli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another portion. A physician of Padua called Count Sonissa, got intelligence of it at Udina, and tried some remedy on a patient that was bro't to the Padua Hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing, and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my Decid paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

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[Cured by vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London.] "If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Uida, the capital of Fruli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another portion. A physician of Padua called Count Sonissa, got intelligence of it at Udina, and tried some remedy on a patient that was bro't to the Padua Hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing, and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my Decid paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

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From the *American Journal of March, 18*

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

Some fellow is now engaged through the Louisville Correspondent, in abusing the people and politics of Lexington, in telling us who he thinks should represent us in Congress, and in setting forth the right of Louisville to a Branch of the United States Bank. He represents our town as on the very verge of ruin, notwithstanding the present appearance of our commercial business, and the numerous public and private improvements which are daily made. Whilst he contends that Louisville is becoming another London, though her ponds are as the *Weas* left them fifty years ago—though we have not heard of a single paved street in that town—though her manufacturing establishments are trifling—and though she does little business, except to transport in dry seasons articles around the falls for strangers, and retail a few foreign goods. We are not ill-natured, and therefore will leave it for others to inquire whether the ponds of Louisville do not produce *ague*, and *bawsh* once every year, at least, a large portion of her most wealthy population? As to our politics, which seems to give so much offence at Louisville, we perhaps must plead guilty to the charge. We are, it is most true, **STUBBORN DEMOCRATS**, and for that reason like to choose our own public servants, even without consulting Louisville. Perhaps for this reason, too, we have not like our neighbors, *electioneered* with other towns to obtain a Bank, being contented to let our application rest on our own merits—though we will also admit, that possibly we too might have desired *prots* or *crutches* had our claims been more feeble. This writer seems, however, to contend for the right of Louisville to the Branch, more from what he predicts she is *hereafter* to be, than from what she now is. We are induced to suppose, that here the writer, like all modern prophets, will prove a false one—and that the cent-per-cent gentlemen who will rule the Bank, keeping a steady eye to profit, at the time present and to come, and knowing that Banks make no where there is little business done, and little population, will deem it most prudent to fix the Branch where there is much population seated, and much business carried on. Whenever Louisville answers to the predictions of this friend, it will then be time to establish a Branch there, even to the exclusion of Lexington, but for the present, a man of common sense would as soon think of placing the mother Bank at the city of Richmond, or of sending a Branch to the wilds of the Missouri.

The 13th of August, 1798!

On Thursday last, a number of the republicans of 1798, assembled at Mr. Dunlap's on the Boonsborough road, to celebrate the day when the citizens of this neighbourhood FIRST met to oppose the ALIEN & SEDITION BILLS, and the other measures of Mr. Adams's administration. A number of ladies also attended, who amused themselves by dancing. CHARLES CARR, Esq. was appointed President, and JOHN HART and JOHN STARKS, Esq. Vice-President. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, which met with the unanimous approbation of the company.

TOASTS:

The 13th August, 1798—A proud day for the freemen of Kentucky, the first who remonstrated when the constitution was violated by the Alien and Sedition laws.

(6 cheers)—Hail Columbia

The Legislature of Virginia and Kentucky—To their noble exertions are we indebted for the overthrow of an administration which threatened alike the constitution and liberty of the people.

(6 cheers)—Liberty Tree.

The oppressed of all countries who have taken refuge in this—Peace and happiness to them unmolested by alien laws.

(6 cheers)—The Exile's Welcome.

The memory of GEORGE NICHOLAS—An able advocate of the constitution when adopted, and an intrepid defender of it when violated by federal misrule.

(Drunk standing and unclothed—Dead March.)

The memory of JOHN BRECKINRIDGE—The eloquent and undaunted patriot, who, in the worst of times was on the side of the constitution and the country.

(Drunk standing and unclothed—Dead March.)

The freedom of the Press—The indignant rejection of the attempt to shackle it by the sedition law, affords a new guarantee of this true palladium of civil liberty.

(6 cheers.)

The republican principles which brought JEFFERSON into power—They are still dear to the hearts of freemen: Kentucky was the first to advance them, she will be the last to abandon them.

(12 cheers—Jefferson's March.)

The war—Glorious in its issue to the republican character of our country—blighting to the prospects of federal opposition.

(12 cheers—Yankee Doodle.)

The Kentucky Fair.

(12 cheers—Come haste to the Wedding.)

VOLUNTEER.

By HARRIN H. MOORE—The new State of Indiana—In the late struggle and patriotic firm—may she flourish and be respected among the other states in the union.

(6 cheers.)

Election Returns—(Continued.)

CONGRESS.

1st District—Thomas Fletcher, Esq. to supply the place of the Hon. James Clark, resigned—and David Trimble, Esq. to the next Congress.

2d District—Henry Clay, Esq.

3d District—Col. R. M. Johnson,

4th District—Gen Joseph Desha,

5th District—Col. Anthony New,

6th District—David Walker, Esq.

7th District—George Robinson, Esq.

8th District—R. C. Anderson, Esq.

9th District—Tunstall Quarles,

Copy of a letter from Governor Shelby to Richard Bland Lee, Commissioner of Claims, and the answer thereto

FRANKFORT, K. July 6.

Sir—Having seen in the public prints, your notice in relation to the proof that will be necessary to exhibit in the cases of lost property during the late war, under the act of Congress, the 9th April last, I consider it my duty to state to you, that the horses belonging to the MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS, who served under my command to Canada, in the year 1813, were all regularly appraised at New-Port, the place of general rendezvous, by men duly sworn for that purpose, acting under the immediate superintendance of Col. George Walker, the quarter master general, and entered on the rolls by which the men were mustered into the service of the United States.

Upon the return of the army to Limestone, on the Ohio, the men and horses were again mustered out of the service by Maj. William Trigg, an officer of the United States' army, under a special order to him from Maj. Gen. Garrison, then commanding the North-Western army. Maj. Trigg made a note on the muster rolls of every lost horse, with the value thereof, against the owner's name.

Those muster rolls were transmitted about the month of March, 1814, to the office of the War Department, and they do contain the most indubitable proof that can be made in relation to the horses that were lost on that campaign—the sum each horse was valued to on the outward march, and the name of the owner.

If those muster rolls are not admitted as the best proof that can be adduced in support of the claims for lost horses, it will amount almost to a complete denial of justice, to compel the owners after a lapse of three years to make new proofs of their losses.

Many of the men that lost their horses are dead, and their families know not by whom the proofs could be made that are now required; besides, many witnesses are also dead or moved away, so that it will be impossible to collect as substantial proof of the loss of horses upon that campaign, as those contained in the muster rolls to which I allude, and to which I beg leave to refer you. They are, I am informed, now in the office of the pay-master-general of the United States army.

The mustering and valuation of the horses into the service of the United States, as well as the proofs exhibited at Limestone in relation to those that were lost on the campaign, was all done very much under my own notice. That I have no hesitation to say the utmost reliance may be placed on the muster rolls aforesaid, as exhibiting the best proofs which can be made in relation to the lost horses, &c.

If it should be thought that too many horses had been lost on that campaign, let it also be recollect, that those horses had been travelled upwards of 500 miles on a forced march to meet the enemy—the greatest part of the way without forage—that the men were then dismounted by order of general Garrison, and crossed over into Canada, while the horses remained five weeks in an enclosure which (from their great number) soon became very bare of food to subsist upon.—That during all this time they did not receive one grain of forage. It will not seem strange that so many of them died hunger, and mired in the swamps on the side of Sandusky Bay, where they were inclosed—while those that survived became extremely weak, and many of them unable to return through the deep mud that lay on the way home and in which there was no forage to be had to strengthen them—hence it may truly said that the great loss of our horses was occasioned by their owners being dismounted and separated from them by the order of the commanding officer, and by not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

I must request the favour of you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter as early as convenient, and that you will be pleased to inform me whether the proofs contained on the muster rolls aforesaid are not sufficient to authorise the payment for the horses lost by the mounted militia, who served under my command to Canada in the year 1813.

I have the honour to be,
With very great respect,
Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY
Richard Bland Lee, Esq.
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

OFFICE OF CLAIMS, &c.
Washington, August 2d, 1816.

His Excellency, Isaac Shelby,
Governor of the State of Kentucky.

SIR—I duly received your letter of the 6th ult. and have delayed replying to it till I had ascertained whether the rolls of Colored George Walker and Major William Trigg to which you refer, were to be found on the files of the Office of the Pay-Master. I have received from that office a copy of the last, the former having been handed over to Mr. Vories, a deputy pay master.

However, it appears to me that the roll of Maj. Trigg, is sufficient to establish the actual losses of the Volunteers under your command on the Canadian expedition—and that all that will be necessary now to be done, is, that the claimants, or in case of their death, that their legal representatives authorise an attorney here to prosecute their claims and to receive any monies which may be awarded to them. It will be further necessary that each claimant make oath that he has not received compensation from any officer, agent or department of the government, for the loss which he has sustained—and where the loss has been in any other manner than by the death of a horse, each claimant must further swear, that he has not recovered the same.

Messrs. Lows & Wallach, Attorneys in this place, are employed in most of the cases brought before me, and are every way trust worthy.

I enclose to you copies of the notices which have been deemed necessary by the Executive Government from this office. These will

enable claimants to make out their cases in the most regular and explicit forms, by observing which, the passage of their claims will be very much facilitated. But in the cases of those whom your letter alludes, the taking of separate certificates in each, will be unnecessary, as I have before me an authentic copy of Maj. Trigg's roll.

Be assured that I am not disposed to interpose unessential forms to delay, or defeat the retribution intended by the government to the sufferers in the late arduous war.

With the sentiments of the greatest respect, and consideration, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

NW-YORK, August 3.

A noble enterprise.—It is reported and believed that a distinguished barrister of this city, together with captain Bunker of the steam-packet Fulton, have resolved to cross the Atlantic to England, and proceed thence to Russia in the new steam-boat.—This grand undertaking, we understand, is in fulfillment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of Steam-boats in the Russian empire for 25 years. As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little or no doubt is entertained by naval men of the practicability of the attempt. We are delighted with the prospect of a Steam-Boat propelled across the Atlantic Ocean, by Americans, "the first." There is no doubt of the expedition; it is determined; and, since rumor is busy on the subject, we make free to mention that Mr. COLES is the gentleman aluded to.

[Columbian.]

SAVANNAH, July 30.

It is reported that some Carthaginian proprietors have threatened to take possession of Amelia Island, and make it a depot for their prizes. Its contiguity to the Bahama passages, the facility with which small vessels can leave the port with almost any wind, the ease with which the fine harbor of Fernandina may be fortified, and the short distance within which naval stores can be had at any extent, render the position better calculated for infesting the Spanish West-Indies, than any other in the dominions of Spain. If the Carthaginians take the place, and use prudent means to retain it, they will do much towards the Independence of their country. The Dutch proprietors, it will be remembered, were one of the principal instruments in forcing Spain to acknowledge the Independence of the United Provinces.

A Dutch ship sailed from Amsterdam for New-York on the 13th of June, having on board FOUR HUNDRED and FIVE Swiss passengers.

ENGLAND AND ALGIERS.

BOSTON, July 31.

Capt. Snow, who arrived here yesterday from Halifax, informs, that the papers of that place of the 20th inst. contained an official account of the renewal of hostilities between Algiers and Great Britain; and of the capture of three English vessels by the Algerines.

The following article from an English paper of the 10th June, corroborates this report:

LONDON, June 10.

Information has this moment been received at Lloyd's from P. C. Tupper, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General at Barcelona and Agent for Lloyd's, dated the 29th May, announcing—That on the 16th May an English brig, loading at Oran, was seized by the Moors, and with the English Vice-Consul, the captain and crew, sent to Algiers, by orders from thence; that on the 17th and 18th, two Gibralter vessels shared the same fate; and that eleven Spanish vessels at Oran, expecting a similar doom, had hastily left the place, and that three of them had arrived at Cartagena, and were the heralds of the above news. Mr. Tupper adds, "From the above intelligence it is the general opinion in this city, that the Algerines are cruising against our vessels, all which particulars I have communicated to all my Vice-Consuls on the coast, and desired them not to despatch any ship's papers until further information is received; unless the Captains insist thereon at their own risk; in which case to give you advice of the particulars of the vessel, cargo, &c. The measure, although without instructions relative to this unforeseen event, will, I flatter myself, be approved by Lloyd's, and also by ship owners.

"I am, truly, your obedient humble servant,

P. C. TUPPER, &c.

To Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Junr.

This is further corroborated by letters from Lisbon, dated June 12th, which say, "Advices from respectable sources in the Mediterranean, state, that Algiers has made war on the English, and captured two or three English vessels."

LONDON, June 11.

The duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, has an acocred minister at Paris, although her Duchy is not recognized in the royal almanac.

A very extensive scheme of forgery has lately been executed, by which the bankers in town and in different parts of England have been defrauded to a very great amount. The amount of bills thus fabricated is differently stated, from 50,000 to 100,000, and some say, to double the latter sum; but the extent cannot yet be ascertained.

JUNE 17.

A private letter dated Paris 7th, states "that the wives of the crown prince of Sweden and of Josepha Bonaparte, who are sisters and whose maiden names were Clary, who were still in this capitol, have received a notice to quit Paris, as belonging to the family of Bonaparte, according to the law of amnesty, which banishes the relations of that family forever from France."

PARIS JUNE 12.

Didier's execution has taken place.—He endeavoured, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his judges and of government. He stated, that he was but one of twenty-four commissioners appointed by a great Power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving colleagues, would ultimately prevail.

After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the king, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their place, and them in his.

This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part. The power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have a decided influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
August 1st, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Preparatory to forming a list of army officers, conformably to a resolution of Congress, passed April 27, 1816, the STATE and COUNTY in which each commissioned officer was born, will forthwith be reported to this office. By order,

D. PARKER, Adj't & Ins. Gen.

20,000 Acres of Land,
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold for Cash in hand at PUBLIC AUCTION, before the door of the state-house in the town of Frankfort, on the 21st day of OCTOBER next, so much of two tracts of Land, containing together 20,000 acres, which is situated in the county of Boone, and which was conveyed by John Fowler and wife to Henry Banks, by deed, which is record in the office of the Fayette as well as of the general court, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1816, until payment, together with the incidental costs and charges.

This sale is in virtue and pursuance of a deed executed by the said Henry Banks to the subscriber, which bears date on the 2d day of November, 1814, and which is of record in the General Court; in which deed certain reservations of several small parcels out of the said two tracts are contained, and which are not liable to sale for the purpose aforesaid; and which deed further provides that the sale of the said lands, shall be made in tracts not to exceed the quantity of 500 acres in any one—in conformity with which several stipulations and reservations, the said land will be sold and a conveyance executed to the purchaser by the subscriber, as trustee for the said Henry Banks.

ISHAM TALBOT.

Frankfort, August 8, 1816.

34-3

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

A great Bargain.

I WISH to dispose of my road W

POETRY.

PASQUINADE.

The following lines, (says a Baltimore paper), were circulated in London some time since, in manuscript only, and were imputed to lord Byron; it is said they excited so much indignation in the prince regent, that he contemplated bringing the matter before the house of lords, and punishing the supposed author by expulsion. It was found difficult, however, to obtain evidence of the fact that lord Byron was the author. The author supposes the prince regent to be seen standing between the tombs of Henry VII. and Charles I. in Westminster abbey.

Famed for their civil and domestic quarrels,
Here heartless Henry lies—their headless
Charles;

Between them stands another sceptered thing;
It lives, it reigns—"aye! every inch a king!"
Charles to his people—Henry to his wife—
In him the double tyrant starts to life.

Justice and death have mixed their blood in
vain,
The royal VAMPIRES rise to breathe again,
What then can tombs await, since these dis-

gorge,

The blood and dirt of both to mould a George.
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

STEPHEN H. DESFORGES, returns his grateful acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, for the encouragement with which they have been pleased to honor him; and respectfully informs them and those who would wish to acquire the French Language, that he continues to teach the same at Mr. Vigus's house, on Market street.

Mr. D. takes the liberty of assuring those ladies and gentlemen who may favour him with their confidence, that his method which is founded upon grammatical principles and professional experience, is plain, easy, and well calculated for the understanding of the youngest person, which is sufficiently proven by the improvements of his present and former pupils.

Mr. D. has been known in this town for more than 16 years; and he assures those parents and guardians who will place confidence in him by putting their children under his care, as boarders, that the strictest attention will constantly be paid to their manners, as well as their improvement in the language.

Mr. D. will also give private lessons to those ladies and gentlemen who may wish it, at their own houses.

51-3

Lexington, July 23, 1816.

Just Received & For Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses
3 Bags Green Coffee
1 Keg Raisins
2 Tiers assorted China Ware
A small assortment of Hardware
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods
1 Barrel Almonds
1 ditto Ginger
1 ditto Glue
1 ditto Allspice
1 Keg Wrought Nails
2 Barrels Madeira Wine
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality
A small quantity of Swedish Iron
The above articles will be sold low, if applied for immediately, to S. C. DORTIC,
July 23-31 At W. M'Entell's.

ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27 tf

Lexington, June 22, 1816.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON, SHIPPINGPORT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE
New-Orleans sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Queensware in Crates,
Best Coniac Brandy,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Madeira Wine, ditto, ditto,
Amsterdam Cordials,
Molasses in Demijohns,
Fruit in Boxes,
Orange Juice,
Macarel in barrels,
Salmon in Kegs,
Best Green Coffee,
Rosin and Copperas,
Logwood,
Lead and Shot, &c. &c.
July 14. 30-31

Allen & Grant, Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Hove just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India
Goods,
Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816.

24-4

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Rolling frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash, at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, & Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816.

18-4

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attested, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturers of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarse quality, or for woe made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

48-4f

Inquire of the Printer.

27-1f

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves, also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a strain equal to any in the state. They will all be sold reasonable for cash.

Inquire of the Printer.

27-1f

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-hous, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816.

26-4f

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

Lexington, May 18.

21tf

October 10, 1814.

41

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order, reception of visitors. The arrangements are as will render the situation of those who agreeable.

June 10, 1816.

MINERAL WATER

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has aed preparing

Seltzer and Soda Water

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street doors below Mill street.—Having provided with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to those waters equal to any in the sea-port to

19tf

Lexington, May 2.

Dissolution of Partners

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Gravé

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to or from the late concern settled by William W. Gravé.

JAMES P. PARKER.

WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816.

17-1f

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.

(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)

Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of

FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,

A great variety of CALICOES,

CAMBRIES,

Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,

Figured do. do. do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,

Variety Ginghams,

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINEN VS.

5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS.

Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,

DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and

Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,

SATINNETS, VIGONETS, domestic Ginghams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY

ARTICLES, &c. &c.

THE above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May 18.

21tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

28-1f

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9.

28-1f

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshaws, Lutes, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816.

20tf

For Sale.

A COMPLETE SET OF

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.

Lexington, May 2, 1816.

19tf

Tobacco Wanted.

I will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintances, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND. STAINT